

# THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1835.

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## P. O. DEPARTMENT.

LETTER OF WILLIAM T. BARRY,  
POSTMASTER GENERAL.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:  
Reviewing the Report of the Select Committee of that House,  
appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post  
Office Department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 1  
March 2d, 1835.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

It is with the deepest reluctance that the undersigned is compelled to appear before this public in his own behalf, in vindicating himself from aspersions alike unanticipated and unmerited.

The course pursued by the Committee of the House of Representatives in the investigation of the Post Office Department, has been so directly in variance with that sacred charter of our rights—the Constitution of the United States, that no other alternative remains open to the undersigned, but to call upon the Committee, Had the constitutional right been extended to him, of being apprised of every complaint, and of being permitted to respond, or to assign the reasons for what the Committee have represented as exceptionable, it might not have been necessary to have taken any further notice of their proceedings. But many of the most important subjects of complaint were concealed from the undersigned during the whole investigation, and were first made known to him by the publication of the report. The report was frequently informed by members of the Committee, that the most important information relating to the administration of the Department, had been, as far as regarded himself, developed in the investigation—and in no single point on which the Committee have been so lavish of their animadversions, was an opportunity given for explanation or defense. When an Executive Department of the Government is thus assailed by a Committee of a branch of the Legislative Department, it is but an act of justice, due to the Executive, to the People, and to himself, for the Head of that Department to present the facts to the public.

The long train of reasoning upon the construction of laws—the legality and infelicity of the practices which have always prevailed, which are not only palpable to the Committee, rather than of solid argument or practical utility, the complaints of ignorance, of a want of intelligence, of frugality, of system, of regard to public utility—are alike applicable to the undersigned, and to all his predecessors in office. But while they betray an ignorance of its practical exigencies, at least equal to what they affect to have discovered in others, they appear to manifest a strong propensity to point out imperfections, whether real or imaginary, without the slightest disposition to own up to the want of approbation.

To follow the Committee through all their remarks, would be unnecessary. The object of this address, it is believed, will be as well attained, by noticing a few of the most prominent, as furnishing the general character of the whole.

The Committee deny the lawful right on the part of the Postmaster General to have made any improvement in existing contracts for the transportation of the mail prior to the passage of the law of March 3d, 1825—and they derive all subsequent right to do so, from a prohibitory clause in that law, which provides, "that no additional allowance shall be made by the Postmaster General to the carrier of any mail, on any route, over or beyond the amount stipulated in the contract entered into for the transportation of the mail in such route, unless additional service shall be required—and then, no additional compensation shall be allowed to exceed the exact proportion of the original amount to the additional duties required."

The authority given to the Postmaster General to provide for the transportation of the mail on routes established by law, the mode and frequency subject to the sole discretion of the Postmaster General, is contained in the former laws, and continued in the act of March 3d, 1825. It appears to have been regarded by every Postmaster General, as constituting a power to make such improvements as the increasing wants of the different sections of country should require, without waiting the delay of years for contracts to expire, and without violating the faith of the Department, by annulling an existing contract.

The section of the act of March 3d, 1825, above quoted, appears to have been regarded by the late Postmaster General, during whose administration, as not conforming an original power, but as a restriction of the power which had been exercised, and the existence of which had never been called in question. The undersigned has seen no good reason for different construction. He has viewed this subject in the same light as his predecessor appears to have done, and has acted on the same principle.

The practice which had long prevailed in the Department, of receiving proposals to transport the mail on several different routes for one gross sum, is condemned by the Committee.—This was not originally made by the undersigned, but it has been continued by him, and in instances, has proved highly advantageous, both in point of cost and economy.—The Committee do not allege that it is unlawful—but they reprobate the practice because, as they allege, such bids, when tested by a comparison with separate bids for the same routes—and because it is impracticable to contrast them with other consolidated bids, to determine which is most economical and advantageous to the public. Their allegation, in both cases, is the reverse of what experience demonstrates to be the fact. There is no greater difficulty in determining whether a gross sum for several different routes, is less than the sum of the lowest separate and equal bids on each of the same routes, than there is in determining which of two separate bids is lower than another—not has any difficulty arisen in determining which bid is most economical, when different consolidated bids cover the same route. No case can be specified, in which a consolidated bid has operated to the prejudice of a separate bid for a single route, except when the acceptance of the consolidated bid provided a saving of expense to the Department.

The Committee deny the right of allowing a contractor additional compensation, for an increase in the weight of units. This has never been done by the undersigned, except in cases where such increase of weight is incurred by the contractor services and expenses beyond what were stipulated in his contract. If a contract is entered into, for carrying the mail over a certain route, on a horse, and the weight of that mail shall so increase as to render it impossible for a horse to carry it, he must either leave a part of the mail uncarried, or he must use two or more horses to transport it. But his contract does not require him to use more than one horse. He is then compelled to render more service, and to incur greater expense, than his contract requires; and in such cases it has been considered, as well by his predecessors, as by himself, both lawful and equitable to make an increased allowance, provided it shall not exceed the *pro rata*. Or if the original contract is to carry the mail in stages—this kind of transportation, from the year 1793, when the first provision was made in the United States, for transporting the mail in stages, was intended to facilitate travelling—and it is still a stipulation in every contract for transporting the mail in four horse stages, that the carrier shall provide suitable accommodation for conveying seven passengers in each stage which carries the mail. To these passengers the contractor, for a considerable proportion of his compensation. When he enters into a contract, he can comply with his engagement, by carrying the mail and the stipulated number of passengers, but the mail soon increases to more than a ton weight, and he most often carry it only in part, or he must exclude all passengers. But to exclude the stipulated number of passengers would be a violation of his contract, and in so far would deprive him of a stipulated benefit, on which he is warranted, by the terms of his contract, and in so far would be a violation of his compensation. To perform the public service then, imposed upon him by increased weight of the mail, he is compelled to run an additional line of stages. But this is a service beyond what his contract requires—and unless, for this additional service, he shall receive an additional allowance, (always keeping within the *pro rata*), he must sink under the burthen. Many cases have occurred, in which claims for such services might be urged—but they have seldom been allowed, and never except the case was so strong as to place the justice and equity of the claim beyond any possible doubt.

During the years 1831, and 1832, the proposals which were received, in pursuance of advertisements for carrying the mails, were opened, record, & rejected, before the time a private room was assigned to him, and he began the work several days before the time had expired for receiving proposals. This course is reported by the Committee as "exposing the subordinates in the Department to temptations to violate their duty, and sure to bring down censure and suspicion upon the Department itself." "What reasons," they say, "induced this change in the practice of the Department, is unknown to the Committee." But before it became the practice, to open the sealed proposals, except such as had not the word "proposals" written upon them, till the time for receiving them had expired—and they add, "as far as the Committee can perceive, no adequate cause existed for the change." They did not inquire for the reasons of the undersigned, nor of the Chief Clerk, under whose superintendence the business was conducted. Had they done so, they would have been informed that about eight days elapsed between the expiration of the time for receiving proposals, and the time of announcing the decision upon them—the greater part of which time is occupied by clerks in opening, recording, and filing them—and, at any time during this interval, any clerk employed has the same opportunity to violate his duty, by clandestinely introducing bids, or by the use of any other subterfuge, than that he could have had before the time for receiving proposals had expired.

(Signed) JAS. REESIDE,  
SAM'L R. SLAYMAKER.

We earnestly recommend that the whole of the present facilities of the mail from Philadelphia to the West, may be continued, and that the contractors may receive such additional compensation as may be reasonable for the services required of them.

(Signed) WM. WILKINS,  
GEO. BURD,  
CHAS. A. BARNITZ,  
J. MILLER,  
R. BOON,  
J. B. SUTHERLAND,  
E. WHITTELEY,  
HARMR DUNNY.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1835.

NOTICE.—The Democratic citizens of District No. 1, (Boston) friendly to the National Administration, are requested to assemble at the Old Common Council Room, Court Square, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing, in compliance with the recommendation of the Legislative Convention, a Delegate to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore in May next.

CHAS. HENSHAW, Chairman C. C.  
Boston, March 17, 1835.

The reader's attention is requested for the letter of the Post Master General to the House of Representatives, reviewing the Report of its Committee, &c. &c., which we have placed upon the First Page. This letter seemed imperatively called for by the manner of proceeding adopted by that Committee, who, during their investigations very unjustly neglected to inform Major BARRY of the nature of the charges made against him, or to give him an opportunity to prove their falsity or explain their cause—thus spreading before the public charges of official neglect and incapacity, without the rebutting testimony which it was in the power of the party accused to produce. Such a mode of proceeding is neither just nor honorable, and we trust will never be sanctioned or adopted, under any circumstances.

We do not entertain a doubt that the individual who reads Mr Barry's letter with an unprejudiced mind, will rise from its perusal satisfied that most of the clamor which has been raised against him has proceeded from party feeling, rather than from an actual belief in the existence of the improprieties charged upon his administration of one of the most intricate, diversified and important departments of the government. Maj. Barry may have listened with too much favor to the numerous applications for increased mail facilities which have been addressed to him—and in accordance with those applications, he may have extended the business of his Department beyond its immediate resources—but we do not believe there is a candid and intelligent man of any party, acquainted with the circumstances, who ever doubted his official and personal integrity. And it is passing strange that individuals can be so readily found willing to base themselves by endeavoring to perpetuate and increase a temporary embarrassment, which originated in a laudable desire to accommodate the business community, and promote the interests of its respective members.

Relying upon its own resources, and supported by its own means, the Department will soon be entirely free from debt—and its prosperous situation will then give the lie to the charges of official dishonesty and criminal neglect which have been so freely bestowed upon its able and intelligent head.

*Major Downing in Paris.*—The Major's last letter is dated at Paris—the following is the conclusion of it:—

"You can tell our folks there aint goin to be no war with France, unless we begin it, for I believe they'll pay us the money as soon as they can do so, and git clear of havin their neighbors say they were frightened into it. I have been asked pretty often here if the United States will declare war if they don't pay us; and I tell 'em, that as high as I can talkate, I guess they will. But if I had my way about it I wouldnt jest yet, nor would I tell 'em when I would; but I'd keep my eye on 'em, and as we have got judgment, I'd every year add interest to principal; and when they git mix'd up in some fight with their neighbors in Europe, and wouldnt have quite so much power to injure us as they now have, I'd hop down upon 'em and make 'em pay every dollar, or lend their enemies a hand in given 'em a sound thrashin—not that I am afraid to fight 'em right off now, but then my notion is if I wanted to fight a chap who only owed me money, I'd do it only for the mere sake of thrashin him, and I should take my own time, and when I could do so without his being able to give me a scratch or a black eye. But in defense of honor or liberty, and the rights of citizens, and such like, I'd go at it, if I thought I'd come out of it with only one eye and a shoe string left."

*Grand Supper at Chelsea.*—The citizens of Chelsea will give a Supper this evening to Foreman Barber, of Boston Engine No. 15, and to those Firemen of Charlestown who assisted in extinguishing the fire at Chelsea on the 17th of Dec. last. In the course of the evening an elegant Trumpet will be presented to Mr Barber by the citizens of Chelsea, through a committee appointed by them for that purpose. The Supper is to be given at the Chelsea House, kept by Mr Taft.

*Davy Crockett* has arrived at Philadelphia—his brother whigs are paying him great attention. Messrs Macomber, Welsh & Co. should buy Davy for their Menagerie—although not so intelligent, he would probably prove a greater source of attraction than their Bengal Tiger.

*Good.*—Messrs. John Wade, S. Nichols and Oliver B. Coolidge, have been re-elected members of the Legislature for the present session, notwithstanding they were once deprived of their seats because they were Democrats. Salutes were fired at Woburn and Lexington upon ascertaining the result of the election.

A letter received by Messrs. Topliff from the New York Gazette office, dated Sunday, 10 o'clock, A. M., says, "The Jackson head was replaced yesterday, and early this morning the Constitution was off between two steamboats. As the wind is fair, she will be at sea at 10 o'clock."

*Fire.*—Early yesterday morning, Messrs. Fessenden & Russell's mills, West Cambridge, were entirely destroyed, with a large quantity of splices, dye woods, drugs, &c.; loss between five and six thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

*At the Warrens*, they are lucky dogs—everything they touch there "goes ahead," whether it be old or new. *Tom and Jerry*, which all believed worn out, they have re-vauped in a manner that makes it take marvellously well—it has already drawn two full houses and will have a third to-night. It will probably be run for several nights more.

*Deacon Giles*, of Salem, has been elected one of the Selectmen of that town, and Mr. H. H. the individual who chastised Mr. Cheever, Constable

## POLICE COURT.

*A certificated Polander.*—A foreigner, calling himself Andrew Bibinski, and representing himself to be a "Polish Exile," was arrested by Constable Holden, upon a charge of being a vagabond and beggar. In his character of an unfortunate Pole, he carried round a petition, supported by the usual number of certificates that the statements of the petitioner were *true*. The petition is in the following words:

"Circular.—Permit an unfortunate Polander to address you—one who has lost all his property in defending his *dear* country, from the barbarity of the Russians, but after we were defeated, the Russians entered Warsaw, and feasted on the property of the inhabitants, pillaged, sacked, burned, ravished and destroyed, and then I fled with my family to Hamburg, where they now remain, and from that place I wrought my passage to this country.

I now humbly solicit the friends of humanity to enable me to send for my beloved family to this happy country, where I hope to enjoy that liberty for which I have contended, and which has been denied me.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I hope I may flatten myself that your tender hearts will be moved by my fate to exercise in my favor the office of humanity; and be assured that I will not cease to pray Heaven to bless those who thus contribute in time of need; and with great *steem* I am your humble servant.

ANDREW BIBINSKI,  
Dated in the city of Hamburg, this 5th October,  
1834.  
FRANCINE & CO.

Besides this petition, there were attached to it half a dozen certificates, from Hamburg, Liverpool, Halifax and Boston, in favor of the pretensions of the assumed Bibinski—one was from the Belgian Consul in this city, but apparently based on the others, and concluded—"I do not hesitate to recommend the bearer to the charitably disposed, with full faith in the truth of the above mentioned certificate."

Thus equipped with documentary evidence, the impostor succeeded in levying a contribution on several of our liberal citizens, who sympathised with the Poles, till, at the suggestion of a gentleman who rather suspected the genuineness of his pretensions, he called upon George H. Snelling, Esq., the translator of Major Hordynski's Polish Revolution. Mr Snelling then caused him to be confronted with a genuine and intelligent Pole, who had been engaged in the struggle, and was at Warsaw. The impostor stated to him that he had been a drummer, but could not remember the position of his regiment in the battle, nor the name nor number of it, nor the name of a single officer attached to it, not even his drum-major's. This Pole was a witness in the case, and suggesting that the story of his being a drummer might be also a fabrication, proposed that a drum should be brought into court, that he might give a taste of his quality, with his drumsticks. The court did not, however, deem it necessary to have any rub-a-dub-dub testimony introduced; and the witness proceeded to state that the prisoner did not understand the Polish language, and that he finally confessed that he was a Dutchman, and gave an impossible account of his escape from Warsaw. The witness also testified, that when the Russians entered Warsaw, they merely took military possession, peaceably, and that no sacking, pillaging, burning or ravishing, took place. There were four Poles present at the examination, who appeared to be very much excited against the impostor. One, with true national pride, indignantly exclaimed—"Te tan *Totsch* rascal, what for he tak one Polish man, hey?" Another said—"De printair must shall best publish dis petition, dat such rascal worst dief shall be prevent from sheating no more."

Throughout the whole proceedings, the prisoner affected an absolute ignorance of English, but Holden stated, that when he arrested him, he begged of him to let him go; that he was a carpenter; and spoke English so plain, that every word he said could be understood.

The Court considered it an aggravated offence, as it had a tendency to prevent persons from being benevolent to those, who were actually what they pretended to be, and sentenced the prisoner to three months imprisonment in the house of correction.

*Female Ferocity.*—Jane Milbank, on complaint of Jonas Stratton, a watchman, underwent a preliminary examination, for a desperate assault, with an axe, on Elizabeth Tewhey. Mr Stratton was called to the scene of action, by a gentleman who informed him that the prisoner was doing great execution with an axe, and when he reached the affray, he learnt from her that she had given Mrs Tewhey notice to quit, and, as the time had expired, she and her son had set to work to dismantle the room, and had in fact stripped off some of the sashes. The principal witness, a man, stated that a neighbor had informed Mrs Milbank that Mrs Tewhey had struck her son; upon which she flew to the window, like a roaring lion, and calling upon her son to assist her, forced her way through the window, ripped off the sash with the axe, and then struck Mrs Tewhey two blows with it, as she was lying in bed.

*Counsel.*—How came she to strike her?

*Witness.*—Because the d—l had entered into her, I suppose.

One of the blows took effect on the inner side of the right arm. The doctor who sewed the wound up, stated that it was four inches long, and was probably received in wounding off a blow at her head, while laying down. The other hand, he said, was on the back of the left hand, laying all the cords bare, and he was surprised that she had not bled to death in consequence of it. Notwithstanding the positive character of the testimony, and the mangled appearance of Mrs Tewhey, the prisoner, with a most heaven-imploring elevation of eye, and penitential twang of voice, declared—"I'm innocent; as I have a soul to save, I never ticed her wid an axe." Her counsel did not venture a single comment upon the evidence, and she was ordered to recognize in \$150, and committed for the want thereof.

*Henry Brown* denied that he *stole* a pair of second hand boots out of a stable. "I was drunk," said he; "and I only took 'em because I hadn't any of my own."

Thereupon he honor gave him a home for 2 months in jail, because he "hadn't any of his own."

*Miss Jarman's Bianca*, last evening, was a most delightful and finished performance. We are gratified to perceive the evidence of undiminished partiality with which she is regarded here, as exhibited in the large and brilliant audiences that always greet her appearance upon the stage.

*At the Warrens*, they are lucky dogs—everything they touch there "goes ahead," whether it be old or new. *Tom and Jerry*, which all believed worn out, they have re-vauped in a manner that makes it take marvellously well—it has already drawn two full houses and will have a third to-night. It will probably be run for several nights more.

*Deacon Giles*, of Salem, has been elected one of the Selectmen of that town, and Mr. H. H. the individual who chastised Mr. Cheever, Constable

## TO ALL DEMOCRATS AND WORKINGMEN.—No. 7.

Honest Federalists, Nationals, or Whigs, (which are one and the same thing) will not deny, that the great and leading principle of their policy, is, the representation of property: that is, that property should have more weight in making the laws, expounding and executing them, than persons or numbers. A man, according to this doctrine, without property, should not have the right to vote, or to hold an office of honor or trust. This principle once pervaded all these States. It exists now in several of them; and attempts have been made to restore it, where it has been exploded. Several of the Federal papers in our great cities, have spoken openly of late, of the impropriety of allowing Irishmen, and other poor foreigners to vote, on the plea of their ignorance and corruptability. Now, is it not evident, that ignorance and corruptability are to be found, also, among poor or dependent natives? Aye, among some rich and independent natives too. It is whispered, that some of our god-like men have their price, although no one would think of bribing *them*, with a two-penny job.

As this representation, according to property, is the corner stone of our opponents, under whatever new name they may appear, let us examine it. I have alluded to it before, slightly; but it will bear a more close examination.

We have seen in France, that the money qualification for voting, was first small, but soon increased in amount, so as to exclude from the polls all but the rich. This was the natural consequence, which might have been expected; because the power acquired by the first step, the first encroachment on the right of the majority, gave strength for another and larger step in the same path. The same will take place here, if we ever allow the principle to be acted on, at all.

But in England, that country whose government, the Federalists say, is the best on earth, and which they always endeavor to copy: In England, where it is annually resolved in Parliament, and entered on the journals, "that it is a high infringement on the liberties of the Commons, for the Lords (who are Senators there) to concern themselves in the election of members of Parliament." In that country, in the face of this prohibition, seventy-one peers, and the treasury, nominate ninety members, and procure the return of seventy-seven, which amount to one hundred and sixty-seven. Ninety-one rich commoners nominate eighty-two, and procure the return of fifty-seven. So that the peers, the treasury, and the rich commoners, return three hundred and six members, which is the whole number of it, nor the name of a single officer attached to it, not even his drum-major's. This Pole was a witness in the case, and suggesting that the story of his being a drummer might be also a fabrication, proposed that a drum should be brought into court, that he might give a taste of his quality, with his drumsticks. The court did not, however, deem it necessary to have any rub-a-dub-dub testimony introduced; and the witness proceeded to state that the prisoner did not understand the Polish language, and that he finally confessed that he was a Dutchman, and gave an impossible account of his escape from Warsaw. The witness also testified, that when the Russians entered Warsaw, they merely took military possession, peaceably, and that no sacking, pillaging, burning or ravishing, took place. There were four Poles present at the examination, who appeared to be very much excited against the impostor. One, with true national pride, indignantly exclaimed—"Te tan *Totsch* rascal, what for he tak one Polish man, hey?" Another said—"De printair must shall best publish dis petition, dat such rascal worst dief shall be prevent from sheating no more."

Thus 162 rich and powerful men, aided by the treasury, make the laws and vote away the people's money, in a country where *it is said*, "that taxes and representation must go together." The infringement of this principle was the cause of our separation from that country; and Federal Whigs wish to imitate her in every thing, especially in curtailing our popular elections.

This is the boasted constitution, which Canning says "works well," which American Federalists and Bankmen echo, "It works well." This is the country in which Blackstone says, "No man can be legally taxed without his consent," where fifteen out of sixteen householders possess no vote at all. It was a saying of Chancellor Burleigh, that England could never be ruined, but by a Parliament. America may also be ruined by a Congress, if the people are not vigilant, to keep their Representatives to the strict line of their duty, and the letter of the constitution. And if the Senate make good their pretension of independence of the people and the states, our constitution is of as little value as the resolve of the British Parliament, quoted above. And what shall we say of the open electioneering practices of our leading senators, who complain so loudly of simple custom-house officers and government clerks using their little influence? Do they believe with Blackstone "That it is essential to the very being of Parliament, that elections should be absolutely free, and that all due influence is illegal?" Do they believe with Lord Grey, "That no remedy for abuses is so powerful and certain as a pure and uncorrupted house of commons, emanating fairly and freely from the people?"

Before the revolution, our voting was generally *viva voce*, but now the ballot is almost universal in these States, and the change has always been accompanied by the same sound arguments which the English are now using for the same purpose, namely, to prevent the control of votes; which, by an article of the New York Convention of 1821, was declared to be the grossest injustice towards the individual, and a violation of the constitution. Blackstone says, "That it was the policy of the constitution of England to exclude from voting persons in indigent circumstances, because of the danger of their not voting freely, and without influence."

This brought out Manly Colton, Esq. on the 18th, who gave a like notice, that he would give "to the shivering mothers and children of the city, who have become poor and destitute in consequence of the beastly crime of intemperance on the part of their natural protectors," 25 cords of *Wood*.

The next day, O. H. Dibble, gave notice that he would furnish 25 cords of wood to such as were destitute, and unable to purchase it, without requiring them to prove either that they are "beastly drunkards," or that they have never expended money in intemperance."

The day following, Samuel Twitchell, jr. offered to give 25 cords of wood to such as were destitute, and unable to purchase, "no matter from what cause they became so."

On the same day, Alanson and Julia Palmer announced, that they would give one hundred dollars, in *provisions and clothing* to the needy. They say, "It is a strife of a tribe of an unusual character, was carried on in Buffalo, during the last cold weather. The Mayor, Ebenezer Johnson, gave public notice in the city papers on the 16th February, that he would furnish 25 cords of *Wood*, to such poor families as were unable to supply themselves—with a proviso, that 'none need apply whose poverty has been caused by intemperance.'

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The day following, Samuel Twitchell, jr

**NOTICE.**—A public discussion will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the New Jerusalem Church, Tremont street, on the following question—

"Ought Peace Societies to assume the principle, that all Wars (even those of defence) are inconsistent with the Gospel?"

The meeting will be held by direction of a Committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society—but the discussion will be open to all citizens, desirous of participating in it; and ladies and gentlemen generally (and the members of the State Executive and Legislature, particularly) are respectfully invited to attend.

If the discussion will commence at half past 7 o'clock, precisely. By order of the said Committee.

1113 J. P. BLANCHARD, Rec. Sec. of M. P. S. pro tem.

**THE DEMOCRATS OF CAMBRIDGEPORT** are requested to meet, at Marcy's Tavern, on the 26th inst., to consider the expediency of organising the Party for the ensuing year.

Cambridge, March 18, 1835.

**W. L. L.**—The members of the Washington Light Infantry are ordered to attend a meeting of the Company at Concert Hall, THIS EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance. Per order,

1114—tn J. L. BARBER, Clerk.

**NOTICE.**—The annual meeting of the Baker's Benevolent Society, will be held at Concert Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7 o'clock, for the choice of Officers and such other business, as will then come before the meeting.

1117—epm T. H. CHENEY, Secy.

**PHRENOLOGY.**—Mr. JONES proposes to give a course of ten or twelve Lectures, both practical and theoretical, on the science of Phrenology, illustrated principally by facts collected from his own observation.

The Course will be given at the Masonic Temple, on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission at the door, 25 cents.

Tickets for the evening or the course, may be had at the Booksellers generally, and at the door of the Hall.

Tickets for the course, \$2. 1115

**JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY & QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.** d 16

**PENSION BLANKS.**—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office. 1116—sep 25

**PASSAGE FROM IRELAND TO BOSTON.** 1117—LA LIVERPOOL, to afford facilities to those residing in Boston and its vicinity, who wish

to send for their relations and friends to Ireland, in order to insure to them a safe and expeditious passage to Boston direct, have sent on Mr. JAMES D. ROCHE, of their House, to make the necessary arrangements for a conveyance in good American ships, sailing from Liverpool weekly.

Mr. D. ROCHE will hold his office for a few weeks at Mr. P. MOONEY's Bookstore, corner of Franklin and Federal street, until the necessary arrangements are made for their Agent, Mr. P. COOPER.

After offices, No 3 Hamilton street, Boston.

Messrs. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO, 246 Pearl st, New York, ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, \*5tis—m 14

The Messrs. ROBINSONS & CO, Dublin.

1118—FOR NEW ORLEANS.

ON SATURDAY. The packet brig SARAH & ABIGAIL, Baker master—for freight or passage, apply on board, south side Commercial wharf, or at No 30 Commercial st.

1119—FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A first rate coppered and copper fastened ship, of 398 tons register, is expected to arrive at this port in about ten days, and will be in fine order for a voyage to any part of the world. Apply to F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 1120—m 12

**PLEASURE BOATS FOR SALE.** For sale, four Pleasure Boats, viz.—the ABBELLA-NO, 24 feet keel—THE WATER WITCH, 13 feet keel, and the PAUL JONES, 17 feet keel—being first rate boats.

Also—the beautiful fast sailing copper fastened Pleasure Boat TEAZER, 26 feet keel—being in every respect as fast a sailing boat as good as that is in the harbor. Either of the above boats may be had by applying at the Graving Ways of DOLBEAR & RICE, at the first dock north of Liverpool wharf. 1121—epo—coopto 1122

**CUSTOM HOUSE.** Boston, March 12, 1835. The following appropriation having been made by Congress for a NEW CUSTOM HOUSE in this city, viz—

“To erect a building of a site, and building a Custom House in the City of Boston, different from the present Custom House, provided a suitable site can be obtained; and—Convenient satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury can be built, to cost not exceeding these appropriations for that purpose.”

The subscriber, in conformity with instructions from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, invites proposals, to be received until the 31st March, for furnishing a suitable site, with a description of the same, and a plan for the buildings, m 12—1st M 31 DAVID HENSHAW, Collector.

**LEAF TOBACCO.**—37 binds Missouri Cigar Leaf To-bacco; 53 binds Kentucky Tobacco; 250 bales St Domingo do; 40 zeroons Havana do; 20 do Cuba do. For sale by JOHN CLARK, Jr. 1123—copis 105 No 30 Long wharf.

**JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY J. & J. JUNKLE.** 50 qr cases New York Dry Wine, 40 tubs prime Family Butter, 200 reams wrapping Paper. is2aw3w—mh3

**REMOVAL.** DELANO & WHITNEY have removed from South Market street to No 55 & 56 Chatham street, and No Butler's square, and have for sale a large stock of DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, DYEING DRUGS and WINDOW GLASS, on the most favorable terms. eod1w1s—j27

**SPRING GOODS.**—CHARLES W. FOSTER has received a general assortment of new French Goods which he offers for sale at No 15 Kilby street.

m 2—epis1w—epis2m 5

**AMERICAN GOODS.** D & RAB and mixt Kerseys, Casimines, Cassines, Green Plains, Brown Sheetings, do Shirtings, Printing Cottons, Casimines, Sustines, Brown Sheetings, Brown Sheetings, Sustines, do Shirtings, Portsmouth Company. For sale by GRANT, SEAVIER & CO, 5 Liberty square. 1124—epis4w

**S. J. JOHNS, PORTO RICO, CASSIMIRO DE CA-** PETILLO & JOHN O'LEARY, having united their establishments in St. Johns, P. R., will transact Commission Business under the firm of CAPEITLLO & KELLY.

Reference—Messrs. B. C. CLARK & CO, Boston, 1125—MOLLER & OEPENHEIMER, New York, LAWSON & BRICE, Baltimore, Porto Rico, No 1, 1834. 1126—J 5

**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**—THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock, now invested according to law is

**\$300,000,** that they continue to insure on Marine risks, against the perils of the SEA—and on buildings and mercantile against the hazard of FIRE, not exceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.

JOHN R. SIMPSON, President.

JOHN STEVENS, Secretary. 1127—m 3

**W. M. BUTTERS.** No 36 State street, (under the New England Marine-Insurance Office) continues to negotiate the business of REAL ESTATE & EXCHANGE BROKERAGE.

Deeds, Leases, Bills of Sale, Contracts, and other legal instruments drawn at short notice, and in a style to please.

W. B. also attends to the Securing and collection of outstanding Demands; the adjustment of Insolvent Debtors and Partnership concerns. epis 7—1128

**BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.** To ensure regularity, it is essentially necessary that persons sending goods per rail road, should send with their goods a memorandum, stating the consigner's or consignee's name and residence, and the merchandise sent. 1129—J 17

**\$10 FOR HEAVY PETERSHAM COATS** by CHARLES ANDRE, Broad street, opposite Fort Hill wharf. 1130—J 18

**BRANDY, GIN & WINES.**—55 pipes and halves Cognac Brandy, "Pelevoisin" brand, now landing pr 15 pds Holland Gin, a coop brand.

Pipes and halves or pipe Brandy, and Pipe Sherry, St Lucar, Port, Sicily Madera, and Colombar Wines—for sale by JAMES LEEDS, JR. & CO, 12 Long wharf. 1131—m 17

**THE FULTON (late Wimunsmitt) BANK** is removed to the room formerly occupied by the Merchants' Bank, No 87 State street. 1132—Swis 1111

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, CORRECTED FOR THE BOSTON MORNING POST, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1835.**

ASHES, per 2240 lbs Pots, \$100.00 a 107.00 Pcs, 110.00 a 145.00 BEANS, per bushel, White, 2240 lbs. BARILLA, per 2240 lbs. Sicily, 69.00 a 90.00 Tenerife, 50.00 a 55.00 American ground, 45.00 a 60.00 BEESWAX, per lb Yellow, .18 a 23 White, .22 a 28 CANDLES, per lb Boston mould, .10 a 11 dipped, .12 a 18 Sperm, .22 a 28 CLOVER SEED, per lb. CLOVER, per lb. COAL, Cargo price, Anthracite, 7.50 a 8.00 N. Castle, .00 a 1.00 Sidney, 7.50 a 8.00 Orrel, .00 a 1.00 Retailing prices according to quality, Anthracite, per 2000 lbs. 1.00 a 9.00 Newcastle per chaldron, 10.25 a 10.50 Nova Scotia, 8.50 a 9.00 Orrel, 10.25 a 10.50 COCOA, Cargo price, 1.00 a 1.00 CORDAGE, per lb. AM. com., .08 a 1.00 Patent, .08 a 1.00 Russian short price, .03 a .05 CORKS, per groce, .04 a .05 Common, .04 a .05 CORN MEAL, per bbl. COTTON, per lb. Geo. Up'd, .16 a .18 Alabama, .18 a .19 Tennessee, .00 a .00 S. Island, .00 a .00 Maranham, .00 a .00 Surinam, .00 a .00 COPPER, per lb. 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